

Meetings: small arms

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
5881st 30 April 2008	Report of the Secretary- General (S/2008/258)		Rule 37 32 Member States ^a Rule 39 Director and Deputy to the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs	All Council members and all invitees	

^a Argentina, Australia, Austria, Benin, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland (on behalf of the five Nordic countries: Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Iceland), Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Union), Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda and Uruguay.

35. Women and peace and security

Overview

During the period under review, the Security Council held five meetings and adopted three resolutions and one presidential statement in connection with women and peace and security. The decisions and accompanying discussions dealt primarily with sexual violence and the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000).

19 June 2008 to 30 September 2009: resolutions on sexual violence

At the meeting on 19 June 2008, there was widespread consensus on all major aspects of the draft resolution before the Council.⁶⁶⁹ Speakers highlighted the need to fight sexual violence during all aspects of conflict, including in conflict prevention, peace negotiations, peacebuilding and transitional justice, and to provide treatment for victims. Many delegations made reference to the International Criminal Court in connection with fighting impunity, and called for situations involving sexual violence to be referred to the Court. One representative opined that a reference to the Court should have been included in the draft resolution.⁶⁷⁰

The draft resolution was adopted as resolution 1820 (2008), in which the Council stressed that sexual violence, when used as a tactic of war or as part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, could significantly exacerbate situations of armed conflict and might impede the restoration of international peace and security. The Council also stressed the need for the exclusion of sexual violence crimes from amnesty provisions in the context of conflict resolution processes, affirmed its intention to take into consideration targeted and graduated measures against parties responsible for sexual violence.

On 7 August 2009, the Council heard a briefing by the Secretary-General in which he stated that despite some progress in implementing resolution 1820 (2008), the deliberate targeting of civilians through sexual violence continued and had become part of the arsenal to pursue military, political and socioeconomic aims. He called for concrete action to prevent and respond to sexual violence, including through: (a) a multisectoral response; (b) a consistent focus on sexual violence in the planning and implementation of mission mandates; (c) conclusion of the General Assembly's deliberations on a United Nations institution to advance gender equality and women's human rights, which he proposed to support by appointing a new senior system-wide official to address sexual violence; and (d) improvement of the monitoring, investigation and documentation of sexual

⁶⁶⁹ S/2008/403.

⁶⁷⁰ S/PV.5916 and Corr.1, p. 31 (Liechtenstein).

violence. He urged the Council to immediately authorize an independent commission of inquiry to investigate violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Sudan.⁶⁷¹ Following the briefing, several representatives expressed the hope for early agreement on a new United Nations gender entity, which some held should take account of the mandates in resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008). Many representatives called for the Council to address the issue of sexual violence systematically in its daily deliberations. Most speakers concurred with the recommendation to include provisions regarding sexual violence in Council mandates for both sanctions regimes and peacekeeping operations, as well as in reporting requirements.

On 30 September 2009, the Council, in resolution 1888 (2009), requested that the Secretary-General appoint a Special Representative to provide coherent and strategic leadership and to engage in advocacy efforts, in order to address sexual violence in armed conflict, primarily through the inter-agency initiative “United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict”. In other provisions aimed at strengthening its response to the problem of sexual violence, the Council also decided to include specific provisions for the protection of women and children from rape and other sexual violence in the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping operations; and called upon the Secretary-General to deploy rapidly a team of experts to situations of particular concern with respect to sexual violence in armed conflict.

**29 October 2008 and 5 October 2009:
implementation of resolution 1325 (2000)**

At the 6005th meeting of the Council on 29 October 2008 speakers were unanimous in pointing

⁶⁷¹ S/PV.6180, pp 2-3.

out that while progress had been achieved since the adoption of resolution 1325 (2000) in terms of increased focus on the importance of involving women in peace processes and on the need to mainstream a gender perspective in matters of peace and security, a lot remained to be done to implement that resolution, particularly with regard to women’s protection and their involvement in peace processes. Several delegations expressed support for the Secretary-General’s recommendations for advancing the implementation of that resolution, especially the increased use of Arria-formula meetings.

The President then made a statement on behalf of the Council,⁶⁷² in which it reaffirmed its commitment to the implementation of resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008), and also requested the Secretary-General to provide a report on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000).

On 5 October 2009, the Council, in resolution 1889 (2009), reiterating its previous relevant resolutions, called upon the Secretary-General to develop a strategy to increase the number of women appointed to pursue good offices on his behalf, particularly as Special Representatives and Special Envoys, and to take measures to increase women’s participation in political, peacebuilding and peacekeeping missions. The Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to it within six months, for consideration, a set of indicators for use at the global level to track implementation of its resolution 1325 (2000), which could serve as a common basis for reporting by relevant United Nations entities and Member States on the implementation of the resolution.

⁶⁷² S/PRST/2008/39.

Meetings: women and peace and security

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
5916th 19 June 2008	Letter dated 4 June 2008 from the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2008/364)	Letter dated 16 June 2008 from the representative of the United Kingdom (S/2008/402), Draft resolution submitted by 50 Member States ^a (S/2008/403)	Rule 37 60 Member States ^b Rule 39 President of the General Assembly, former Division Commander of MONUC, Chairperson of the Peacebuilding Commission, Commissioner for Peace and Security of the African Union	Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General, all Council members, ^c all invitees	Resolution 1820 (2008) 15-0-0
6005th 29 October 2008	Report of the Secretary-General on women, peace and security (S/2008/622) Letter dated 15 October 2008 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2008/655)		Rule 37 35 Member States ^d Rule 39 Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Executive Director of UNIFEM, Coordinator of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations	All Council members and all invitees	S/PRST/2008/39

**Part I. Consideration of questions under the responsibility of
the Security Council for the maintenance of
international peace and security**

<i>Meeting and date</i>	<i>Sub-item</i>	<i>Other documents</i>	<i>Invitations</i>	<i>Speakers</i>	<i>Decision and vote (for-against-abstaining)</i>
6180th 7 August 2009	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1820 (2008) (S/2009/362)		Rule 37 28 Member States ^e	Secretary-General, all Council members, all invitees	
6195th 30 September 2009	Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 1820 (2008) (S/2009/362)	Draft resolution submitted by 68 Member States ^f (S/2009/489)	Rule 37 58 Member States ^g	Secretary-General, all Council members ^h	Resolution 1888 (2009) 15-0-0
6196th 5 October 2009	Report of the Secretary-General on women and peace and security (S/2009/465) Letter dated 18 September 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2009/490)	Draft resolution submitted by 21 Member States ⁱ (S/2009/500)	Rule 37 40 Member States ^j Rule 39 Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, Executive Director of UNIFEM, the Representative of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, and Acting Permanent Observer of the African Union to the United Nations	Deputy Secretary-General, all Council members, ^k all invitees	Resolution 1889 (2009) 15-0-0

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to Meetings: women and peace and security Table)

Abbreviations: MONUC — United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; NGO — non-governmental organization; and UNIFEM — United Nations Development Fund for Women.

^a Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania and United States.

^b Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo (Minister of Gender, Family and Child), Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liberia, (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tonga, Tunisia and United Republic of Tanzania.

^c Croatia was represented by its Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of the Family, Veterans Affairs and Intergenerational Solidarity; Belgium, by its Minister of Development Cooperation; France, by its Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; China, by the Special Envoy of the Minister for Foreign Affairs; Italy, by its Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and United Kingdom, by its Attorney General for England and Wales.

^d Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus (Deputy Head of the Administration of the President), Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tonga, Uganda and United Arab Emirates.

^e Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste and United Republic of Tanzania.

^f Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania and United States.

^g Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and United Republic of Tanzania.

^h Burkina Faso was represented by its Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation; France, by its Minister of State for Cooperation and Francophonie; and the United States, by its Secretary of State.

ⁱ Austria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Finland, France, India, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States and Viet Nam.

^j Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

^k Viet Nam was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mainstreaming of issues related to women and peace and security in the decisions of the Security Council

The Security Council has increasingly incorporated elements that relate to thematic items, such as women and peace and security, into its decisions on country-specific situations.⁶⁷³ The following table lists, by item, all such instances of provisions relating to women and peace and security that were included in decisions adopted under other items. The table does not reflect the integration of elements relating to women and peace and security into the mandates of subsidiary bodies, as those are covered in part X.

The provisions relate to gender equality, protection from sexual and gender-based violence, the importance of the participation of women in peace processes and political life, and mainstreaming a gender perspective in activities related to peace and security. The provisions were addressed either to Member States or to the Secretary-General and include expressions of condemnation of discrimination against women and girls or sexual and gender-based violence,

⁶⁷³ For information on the mainstreaming of other thematic items, see, in the present part, sect. 31, with regard to Children and armed conflict, and sect. 33, with regard to protection of civilians in armed conflict.

calls for protection or equal participation, calls for investigation or prosecution of sexual exploitation and violence, calls for preventive action or reporting requirements in reports of the Secretary-General and the imposition of sanctions.

The Council included the provisions in its decisions on Afghanistan, Burundi, Chad, the Central African Republic and the subregion, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, the Great Lakes region, Guinea, Haiti, Iraq, Liberia, the Middle East, Nepal, Somalia, the Sudan, Timor-Leste and Western Sahara. Of the 49 decisions (among them 4 presidential statements), 19 were adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter.

In line with resolutions 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009), the Council included demands to take measures to protect civilians from sexual violence in its decisions on Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Sudan. The Council addressed the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse in decisions relating to 10 of 17 peacekeeping missions. In addition, in a decision concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Council decided to apply sanctions measures to individuals committing serious violations of international law involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement.

Mainstreaming of issues related to women and peace and security in the decisions of the Security Council, 2008-2009: selected provisions

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provisions</i>
The situation in Afghanistan	
Resolution 1806 (2008)	Recognizes the significant progress achieved on gender equality in Afghanistan in recent years, strongly condemns continuing forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, stresses the importance of implementing Council resolution 1325 (2000), and requests the Secretary-General to continue to include in its reports to the Council relevant information on the process of integration of women into the political, economic and social life of Afghanistan (para. 28)
Resolution 1868 (2009)	Recognizes the significant progress achieved on gender equality in Afghanistan in recent years, strongly condemns continuing forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, in particular violence aimed at preventing girls from attending schools, stresses the importance of implementing Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008), and requests the Secretary-General to continue to include in his reports to the Council relevant information on the process of integration of women into the political, economic and social life of Afghanistan (para. 29)

Decision

Provisions

Resolution [1890 \(2009\)](#)
(Chapter VII)

Stressing [...] the importance of further progress by the Government of Afghanistan in ending impunity and strengthening judicial institutions, the rule of law and respect for human rights within Afghanistan, including for women and girls, and in the reconstruction and reform of the prison sector in Afghanistan (eighteenth preambular paragraph)

The situation in Burundi

Resolution [1858 \(2008\)](#)

Encourages [...] the Government of Burundi, in collaboration with all international partners, to elaborate a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration strategy and to lay the foundations for the sustainable socioeconomic reintegration of demobilized soldiers, ex-combatants, returning refugees, the displaced and other vulnerable groups affected by the conflict, particularly women and children, in accordance with Security Council resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#), [1612 \(2005\)](#), [1674 \(2006\)](#) and [1820 \(2008\)](#) (para. 11)

Expresses, in particular, its concern at the continuing sexual and gender-based violence, and urges the Government of Burundi to take the necessary steps, including through specific legislation, to prevent further violations and to ensure that those responsible are brought to justice, in accordance with international law (para. 14)

Resolution [1902 \(2009\)](#)

Encourages the Government of Burundi to pursue its efforts regarding peace consolidation challenges, in particular democratic governance, security reforms, land tenure, justice and the protection of human rights, with a special focus on women's and children's rights (para. 12)

Encourages the Government of Burundi, in collaboration with all international partners, including BINUB, UNDP and the World Bank, to complete the disarmament and demobilization process and the strategy for the sustainable socioeconomic reintegration of demobilized soldiers, former combatants, returning refugees, the displaced and other vulnerable groups affected by the conflict, particularly women and children, and urges international partners, particularly the Peacebuilding Commission, to stand ready to support this (para. 15)

Expresses, in particular, its concern at the continuing sexual and gender-based violence, and urges the Government of Burundi to continue to take the necessary steps to prevent further violations and to ensure that those responsible are brought to justice (para. 19)

The situation in Chad, the Central African Republic and the subregion

[S/PRST/2009/13](#)

The Council calls upon all parties to abide by their obligations under international humanitarian law, in particular to respect the security of civilians, including women and children, humanitarian workers and United Nations personnel (fifth paragraph)

The situation in Côte d'Ivoire

Resolution [1795 \(2008\)](#)
(Chapter VII)

Calls upon all parties concerned to ensure that the protection of women and children is addressed in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement as well as the post-conflict reconstruction and recovery phases, including continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of women and children (para. 6)

Decision

Provisions

	<p>Also requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance in UNOCI with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuses and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including predeployment awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel (para. 11)</p>
Resolution 1826 (2008) (Chapter VII)	<p>Calls upon all concerned parties to ensure that the protection of women and children is addressed in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement as well as the post-conflict reconstruction and recovery phases, including continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of women and children (para. 6)</p> <p>Stresses the importance of ensuring the equal protection of and respect for the human rights of every Ivorian as they relate to the electoral system, and in particular of removing obstacles and challenges to the participation and full involvement of women in public life (para. 7)</p> <p>Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance in UNOCI with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuses and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including predeployment awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel (para. 15)</p>
Resolution 1842 (2008) (Chapter VII)	<p>Noting again with concern, in spite of the sustained improvement in the overall human rights situation, the persistence of cases of human rights violations against civilians, including numerous acts of sexual violence, stressing that the perpetrators must be brought to justice, reiterating its firm condemnation of all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire, and recalling its resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) on women and peace and security, its resolution 1612 (2005) on children and armed conflict and its resolution 1674 (2006) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (seventh preambular paragraph)</p>
Resolution 1865 (2009) (Chapter VII)	<p>Noting with concern, in spite of the sustained improvement in the overall human rights situation, the persistence of cases of human rights violations against civilians in different parts of the country, including numerous acts of sexual violence, stressing that the perpetrators must be brought to justice, and reiterating its firm condemnation of all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire (tenth preambular paragraph)</p> <p>Recalling also its resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) on women and peace and security, condemning any sexual violence, stressing again the importance of the equal participation and full involvement of women in all efforts for the maintenance of peace and promotion of peace and security and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution, and encouraging the Secretary-General to mainstream a gender perspective in the implementation of the mandate of UNOCI (twelfth preambular paragraph)</p>

Calls upon all parties concerned to ensure that the protection of women and children is addressed in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement as well as the post-conflict reconstruction and recovery phases, including continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of women and children, and that all reported abuses are investigated and those responsible brought to justice (para. 11)

Calls upon all Ivorian parties to take appropriate measures to refrain from, prevent and protect civilians from all forms of sexual violence, which could include, inter alia, enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures, upholding the principle of command responsibility, and training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence (para. 12)

Stresses the importance of an inclusive participation of Ivorian civil society in the electoral process, and of ensuring the equal protection of and respect for the human rights of every Ivorian as they relate to the electoral system, and in particular of removing obstacles and challenges to women's participation and full involvement in public life (para. 13)

Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance in UNOCI with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuses and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including predeployment awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel (para. 26)

Resolution [1880 \(2009\)](#)
(Chapter VII)

Stresses also the importance of an inclusive participation of Ivorian civil society in the electoral process, of ensuring equal protection of and respect for the human rights of every Ivorian as they relate to the electoral system, and, in particular, respect for freedom of opinion and expression, and of removing obstacles and challenges to women's participation and full involvement in public life (para. 9)

Calls upon all parties concerned to ensure that the protection of women and children is addressed in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement as well as the post-conflict reconstruction and recovery phases, including continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of women and children and that all reported abuses are investigated and those responsible brought to justice (para. 14)

Calls upon all Ivorian parties to take appropriate measures to refrain from, prevent and protect civilians from all forms of sexual violence, which could include enforcing appropriate military disciplinary measures, upholding the principle of command responsibility, and training troops on the categorical prohibition of all forms of sexual violence (para. 15)

Decision

Provisions

	<p>Recalls the recommendation of its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict that a national action plan to address sexual violence in Côte d'Ivoire be adopted, welcomes steps taken so far and urges the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, with the support of UNOCI and other relevant actors, to finalize and implement it, welcomes also the programme of action, signed by the Forces Nouvelles in January 2009, to combat sexual violence in the areas within their control, pursuant to the above-mentioned recommendations, as well as the communiqué issued by four militia groups indicating their willingness to combat sexual violence, and calls upon all relevant parties, with the continued support of UNOCI, to work together to implement their commitments (para. 16)</p> <p>Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance in UNOCI with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuses and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including predeployment awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel (para. 29)</p>
Resolution 1893 (2009) (Chapter VII)	<p>Noting again with concern, in spite of the sustained improvement of the overall human rights situation, the persistence of reported human rights and humanitarian law violations against civilians in different parts of the country, including numerous acts of sexual violence, stressing that the perpetrators must be brought to justice, reiterating its firm condemnation of all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Côte d'Ivoire, and recalling its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009) on women and peace and security, its resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009) on children and armed conflict and its resolution 1674 (2006) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (fifth preambular paragraph)</p>

The situation in Cyprus

Resolution 1818 (2008)	<p>Welcomes the efforts being undertaken by UNFICYP to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including conducting predeployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel (para. 8)</p>
Resolution 1847 (2008)	<p>Welcomes the efforts being undertaken by UNFICYP to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including conducting predeployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel (para. 10)</p>

- Resolution [1873 \(2009\)](#) Welcomes the efforts being undertaken by UNFICYP to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including conducting predeployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel (para. 10)
- Resolution [1898 \(2009\)](#) Welcomes the efforts being undertaken by UNFICYP to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including conducting predeployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel (para. 10)
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The situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

- Resolution [1807 \(2008\)](#)
(Chapter VII) Decides that the [arms embargo, travel ban and asset freeze] shall apply to the following individuals and, as appropriate, entities, as designated by the Committee: [...] (e) individuals operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and committing serious violations of international law involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement (para. 13 (e))
- Resolution [1856 \(2008\)](#)
(Chapter VII) Takes note of the measures taken by MONUC to address instances of sexual exploitation and abuse and of the zero-tolerance policy, requests the Secretary-General to continue to investigate fully the allegations of sexual exploitation and violence by civilian and military personnel of MONUC, and to take the appropriate measures set out in the Secretary-General's bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse ([ST/SGB/2003/13](#)) (para. 15)
- Resolution [1857 \(2008\)](#)
(Chapter VII) Decides that the [arms embargo, travel ban and asset freeze] shall apply to the following individuals and, as appropriate, entities, as designated by the Committee: [...] (e) individuals operating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and committing serious violations of international law involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict, including killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction and forced displacement (para. 4 (e))
- Requests in particular that MONUC share information with the Group of Experts, especially on the support received by armed groups, on the recruitment and use of children and on the targeting of women and children in situations of armed conflicts (para. 12)

Decision

Provisions

[S/PRST/2008/38](#)

The Council expresses its deep concern over continued threats to the safety of the civilian population and to the conduct of humanitarian operations. The Council strongly condemns the continuing recruitment and use of children by armed groups as well as the continued prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence in the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It urges all parties to comply fully with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law (second paragraph)

[Resolution 1896 \(2009\)](#)
(Chapter VII)

Noting with great concern the persistence of human rights and humanitarian law violations against civilians in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including the killing and displacement of significant numbers of civilians, the recruitment and use of child soldiers and widespread sexual violence, stressing that the perpetrators must be brought to justice, reiterating its firm condemnation of all violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the country, and recalling all its relevant resolutions on women and peace and security, on children and armed conflict and on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (eighth preambular paragraph)

[Resolution 1906 \(2009\)](#)
(Chapter VII)

Expressing its extreme concern at the deteriorating humanitarian and human rights situation and the continued impunity of those responsible for human rights abuses and other atrocities, condemning, in particular, the targeted attacks against the civilian population, widespread sexual violence, recruitment and use of child soldiers and extrajudicial executions, stressing the urgent need for the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in cooperation with MONUC and other relevant actors, to end violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and to bring the perpetrators to justice, and calling upon Member States to assist in this regard and to continue to provide medical, humanitarian and other assistance to victims (eighth preambular paragraph)

Demands that all armed groups, in particular the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda and the Lord's Resistance Army, immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights abuse against the civilian population in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular gender-based violence, including rape and other forms of sexual abuse (para. 10)

Demands also that the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in furtherance of resolution [1888 \(2009\)](#), immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from violations of international humanitarian law and human rights abuses, including all forms of sexual violence; urges the Government to ensure the full implementation of its "zero-tolerance policy" with respect to discipline and human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence, committed by elements of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and further urges that all reports of such violations be thoroughly investigated, with the support of MONUC, and that all those responsible be brought to justice through a robust and independent process (para. 11)

Requests the Secretary-General to continue to fully investigate the allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse by civilian and military personnel of MONUC, and to take the appropriate measures set out in the Secretary-General's bulletin on special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse ([ST/SGB/2003/13](#)) (para. 12)

The situation in Georgia

Resolution [1808 \(2008\)](#)

Welcomes the efforts being undertaken by UNOMIG to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including conducting predeployment awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel (para. 15)

The situation in the Great Lakes region

Resolution [1804 \(2008\)](#)

Deplores the persistence of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law carried out by the Forces démocratique de libération du Rwanda, the ex-Rwandan Armed Forces/Interahamwe, and other Rwandan armed groups operating in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, condemning in particular sexual violence perpetrated by those groups, recalling its resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) on women and peace and security, its resolution [1612 \(2005\)](#) on children and armed conflict and the conclusions on children and armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo endorsed by it (fourth preambular paragraph)

Demands also that the Forces démocratique de libération du Rwanda, the ex-Rwandan Armed Forces/Interahamwe and other Rwandan armed groups operating in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo immediately stop recruiting and using children, release all children associated with them, and put an end to gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence, and stresses the need for those responsible to be brought to justice (para. 2)

[S/PRST/2008/48](#)

The Council strongly condemns the recent attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Southern Sudan, which pose a continuing threat to regional security. It demands that the Lord's Resistance Army cease its recruitment and use of children and that it release immediately all women, children and other non-combatants, in accordance with Council resolution [1612 \(2005\)](#). The Council reiterates its deep concern at the long-running and brutal insurgency by the Lord's Resistance Army, which has caused the death, abduction and displacement of thousands of innocent civilians in Uganda, the Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (fourth paragraph)

Peace consolidation in West Africa (Guinea)

[S/PRST/2009/27](#)

The Council remains deeply concerned by the situation in Guinea, which might pose a risk to regional peace and security following the killings that occurred in Conakry on 28 September 2009, when members of the army opened fire on civilians attending a rally. It strongly condemns the violence that reportedly caused more than 150 deaths and hundreds of wounded and other blatant violations of human rights, including numerous rapes and sexual crimes against women, as well as the arbitrary arrest of peaceful demonstrators and opposition party leaders (first paragraph)

The Council reiterates the need for the national authorities to fight against impunity, bring the perpetrators to justice [and] uphold the rule of law, including respect for basic human rights (second paragraph)

The Council further recalls [...] its resolution [1888 \(2009\)](#), in which it urged the Secretary-General, Member States and the heads of regional organizations to take measures to increase the representation of women in mediation processes and decision-making processes with regard to conflict resolution and peacebuilding (sixth paragraph)

The question concerning Haiti

Resolution [1840 \(2008\)](#)
(Chapter VII)

Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance of all MINUSTAH personnel with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to ensure that acts involving their personnel are properly investigated and punished (para. 22)

Resolution [1892 \(2009\)](#)
(Chapter VII)

Emphasizing the need for increased efforts to support the participation of women in the political process (fifth preambular paragraph)

Strongly condemns the grave violations against children affected by armed violence, as well as widespread rape and other sexual abuse of women and girls, and requests MINUSTAH and the United Nations country team, in close cooperation with the Government of Haiti, to continue to promote and protect the rights of women and children as set out in Security Council resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#), [1612 \(2005\)](#), [1820 \(2008\)](#), [1882 \(2009\)](#), [1888 \(2009\)](#), and [1889 \(2009\)](#) (para. 19)

Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the measures necessary to ensure full compliance of all MINUSTAH personnel with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop- and police-contributing countries to ensure that acts involving their personnel are properly investigated and punished (para. 20)

The situation concerning Iraq

- Resolution [1883 \(2009\)](#) Underscoring the sovereignty of the Government of Iraq, reaffirming that all parties should continue to take all feasible steps and develop modalities to ensure the protection of affected civilians, including children, women and members of religious and ethnic minority groups, and should create conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons, welcoming commitments of the Government for the relief of internally displaced persons, encouraging continued efforts for internally displaced persons and refugees, and noting the important role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, based on its mandate, in providing advice and support to the Government of Iraq, in coordination with UNAMI (eleventh preambular paragraph)
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The situation in Liberia

- Resolution [1836 \(2008\)](#)
(Chapter VII) Welcoming the progress achieved on the broad benchmarks laid down in the report of the Secretary-General 12 September 2006 and the core benchmarks presented in his reports of 9 August 2007 and 19 March 2008, welcoming the continuing efforts of UNMIL to promote and protect, in cooperation with the Government of Liberia, the rights of civilians, in particular children and women, calling upon the Liberian authorities to continue to cooperate with the United Nations country team and civil society in order to achieve further progress in these areas and, in particular, to combat violence against children and women, including gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, and recalling its resolutions [1674 \(2006\)](#) and [1612 \(2005\)](#), as well as resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#) and [1820 \(2008\)](#) on women and peace and security (twelfth preambular paragraph)
- Resolution [1885 \(2009\)](#)
(Chapter VIII) [...] noting with appreciation that the Government strategy for the implementation of resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) is in place, recognizing the challenges that remain in addressing the serious issues of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse, and calling upon Member States to increase support to the Government in its efforts (fourteenth preambular paragraph)
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The situation in the Middle East

- Resolution [1821 \(2008\)](#) Welcomes the efforts being undertaken by UNDOF to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take preventive and disciplinary action to ensure that such acts are properly investigated and punished in cases involving their personnel (para. 2)
- Resolution [1832 \(2008\)](#) Welcomes the efforts being undertaken by UNIFIL to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take preventive and disciplinary action to ensure that such acts are properly investigated and punished in cases involving their personnel (para. 5)

Decision

Provisions

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| Resolution 1848 (2008) | Welcomes the efforts being undertaken by UNDOF to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take preventive and disciplinary action to ensure that such acts are properly investigated and punished in cases involving their personnel (para. 2) |
| Resolution 1875 (2009) | Welcomes the efforts being undertaken by UNDOF to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take preventive and disciplinary action to ensure that such acts are properly investigated and punished in cases involving their personnel (para. 2) |
| Resolution 1884 (2009) | Welcomes the efforts being undertaken by UNIFIL to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take preventive and disciplinary action to ensure that such acts are properly investigated and punished in cases involving their personnel (para. 5) |
| Resolution 1899 (2009) | Welcomes the efforts being undertaken by UNDOF to implement the Secretary-General's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, requests the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take preventive and disciplinary action to ensure that such acts are properly investigated and punished in cases involving their personnel (para. 2) |
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Letter dated 22 November 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (Nepal)

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| Resolution 1864 (2009) | Recognizing the need to pay special attention to the needs of women, children and traditionally marginalized groups in the peace process, as mentioned in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and in resolution 1325 (2000) (fourteenth preambular paragraph) |
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The situation in Somalia

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| Resolution 1801 (2008)
(Chapter VII) | Reaffirms its resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, and its resolutions 1674 (2006) and 1738 (2006) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and stresses the responsibility of all parties and armed groups in Somalia to take appropriate steps to protect the civilian population in the country, consistent with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, in particular by avoiding any indiscriminate attacks on populated areas (para. 13) |
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Resolution [1814 \(2008\)](#) (Chapter VII) Reaffirms its resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) on women and peace and security and its resolutions [1674 \(2006\)](#) and [1738 \(2006\)](#) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and stresses the responsibility of all parties and armed groups in Somalia to take appropriate steps to protect the civilian population in the country, consistent with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, in particular by avoiding any indiscriminate attacks on populated areas (para. 17)

Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan

Resolution [1812 \(2008\)](#) Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance in UNMIS with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including predeployment awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel (para. 25)

Resolution [1828 \(2008\)](#) [...] and underlines also the need for the engagement of civil society, including women and women-led organizations, community groups and tribal leaders (para. 10)

Demands that the parties to the conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from all forms of sexual violence, in line with resolution [1820 \(2008\)](#), and requests the Secretary-General to ensure, as appropriate, that resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#) and [1820 \(2008\)](#) are implemented by UNAMID and to include information on this in his report (para. 15)

Resolution [1870 \(2009\)](#) Condemning all acts and forms of violence perpetrated by any party that prevent or hinder peace and stability in the Sudan and the region, and deploring its effect, in particular, on women and children (eighth preambular paragraph)

Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the measures necessary to ensure full compliance by UNMIS with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council fully informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including predeployment awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel (para. 28)

Resolution [1881 \(2009\)](#) [...] underlines the need for the engagement of civil society, including women and women-led organizations, community groups and tribal leaders, in order to create a conducive environment for peace and security through constructive and open dialogue (para. 8)

Demands also that the parties to the conflict immediately take appropriate measures to protect civilians, including women and children, from all forms of sexual violence, in line with resolution [1820 \(2008\)](#); and requests the Secretary-General to develop a comprehensive strategy for providing protection to women and girls from sexual violence and gender-based violence and to ensure that the relevant provisions of resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#) and [1820 \(2008\)](#) are implemented by UNAMID and to include information on this in his reporting to the Council (para. 14)

Decision

Provisions

Resolution 1891 (2009)
(Chapter VII)

Demanding also an immediate and complete cessation by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence against civilians, in line with resolution 1888 (2009), recruitment and use of children in line with resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009), and indiscriminate attacks against civilians (eighth preambular paragraph)

The situation in Timor-Leste

Resolution 1802 (2008)

Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance in UNMIT with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council informed, and urges those countries contributing troops and police to take appropriate preventive action and to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel (para. 15)

Resolution 1867 (2009)

Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the measures necessary to ensure full compliance by UNMIT with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council informed, and urges those countries contributing troops and police to take appropriate preventive action and to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel (para. 16)

The situation concerning Western Sahara

Resolution 1813 (2008)

Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance in MINURSO with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including predeployment awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel (para. 10)

Resolution 1871 (2009)

Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the measures necessary to ensure full compliance in MINURSO with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council informed, and urges troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action, including predeployment awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel (para. 10)

Abbreviations: BINUB — United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi; MINURSO — United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara; MINUSTAH — United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti; MONUC — United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; UNAMI — United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq; UNAMID — African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur; UNDOF — United Nations Disengagement Observer Force; UNDP — United Nations Development Programme; UNFICYP — United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus; UNIFIL — United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon; UNMIL — United Nations Mission in Liberia; UNMIS — United Nations Mission in the Sudan; UNMIT — United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste; UNOCI — United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire; and UNOMIG — United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia.